

POT

Modern *potbecaries*, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

POTHER. *n. f.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *foudre*, thunder, Fr. by *Skinner* from *peuten* or *peteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *poudre*, Fr. dust.]

1. Buffle; tumult; flutter.

Such a *potther*,
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,
Were crept into his human pow'rs,
And gave him graceful posture. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

Some hold the one, and some the other,
But howsoever they make a *potther*. *Hudibras.*

What a *potther* has been here with Wood and his brags,
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass? *Swift.*

'Tis yet in vain to keep a *potther*
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*

I always speak well of thee,
Thou always speak'st ill of me;
Yet after all our noise and *potther*,
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

2. Suffocating cloud.

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which from it sent out such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *potther*. *Drayton.*

To POTHER. *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.
He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons
wherein those things have no relish, only *potthers* and wears
himself to no purpose. *Locke.*

POTHERB. *n. f.* [pot and herb.] An herb fit for the pot.
Sir Trifram telling us tobacco was a *pottherb*, bid the drawer
bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler, N° 57.*

Egypt baster than the beasts they worship;
Below their *pottherb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*

Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *pottherbs* afford an excel-
lent nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage
kind. *Aribothnot.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed fallad; if boiled, they be-
come *pottherbs*: and some of those plants, which are *pottherbs*
in one family, are fallad in another. *Watts.*

POTHOOK. *n. f.* [pot and hook.] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles
with; also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION. *n. f.* [potion, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; com-
monly a physical draught.

For taltes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and
neck shake. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The ear was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he
would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he
had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Wotton.*

Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst,
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,
Th' express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

POTLID. *n. f.* [pot and lid.] The cover of a pot.
The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bot-
tom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of
a wooden *potlid* in country houses. *Derham.*

POTSHERD. *n. f.* [pot and shard; from *schærde*, properly *pot-
shard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.
At this day at Gaza, they couch *potsherds* or vessels of
earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass
it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He on the ashes sits, his fate deploras;
And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores. *Sandys.*

Whence come broken *potsherds* tumbling down,
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

POTTAGE. *n. f.* [pottage, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or
decocted for food. See PORRIDGE. *Dryden.*

Jacob lod pottage, and Esau came from the field faint. *Gen.*

POTTER. *n. f.* [potter, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen
vessels.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel. *Shakefp.*

Some press the plants with shreds of *potter's* clay. *Dryd.*

A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with
the clay; for though it will hold burning, yet whenever
any water comes near any such pots, it will slack and spoil
the ware. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

He like the *potter* in a mould has cast
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

POTTERN-ORE. *n. f.*
An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the pot-
ters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-
ore*. *Boyle.*

POTTING. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.
I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in
potting. *Shakefp. Othello.*

POTTLE. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Liquid measure containing four
pints. *4*

POU

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the
next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakefp. Othello.*

Roderigo hath to might carous'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakefp.*

The oracle of Apollo
Here speaks out of his *pottle*,
Or the Tripos his tower bottle. *Benj. Johnson.*

POTVALIANT. *adj.* [pot and valiant.] Heated with courage
by strong drink.

POTULENT. *adj.* [potulentus, Lat.]

1. Pretty much in drink.
2. Fit to drink. *Dia.*

POUCH. *n. f.* [poch, Fr.]

1. A small bag; a pocket.

Tetter I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack. *Shakefp.*

From a girdle about his waist, a bag or *pouch* divided into
two cells. *Gulliver's Travels.*

The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way
to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a
pouch or cyst. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.

To POUCH. *v. a.*

1. To pocket.

In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or be sowing of otes. *Tusser.*

2. To swallow.

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long
neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch*
it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. To pout; to hang down the lip.

POUCHMOUTHED. *adj.* [pouch and mouthed.] Blubberlip'd. *Ainsworth.*

POVERTY. *n. f.* [pauvreté, Fr.]

1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.

My men are the poorest;
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shakefp.*

Such madness, as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Denham.*

These by their strict examples taught,
How much more splendid virtue was than gold;
Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,
And boasted *poverty* with too much pride.

There is such a state as absolute *poverty*, when a man is
destitute not only of the conveniences, but the simple neces-
saries of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and de-
pending entirely on charity. *Rogers.*

2. Meanness; defect.

There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *po-
verty*, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

POULDAVIS. *n. f.* A sort of tail cloth. *Ainsworth.*

POULT. *n. f.* [poulet, Fr.] A young chicken.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' eggs, in batter fry'd. *King.*

POULTERER. *n. f.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell
fowls ready for the cook.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up
by the heels for a *poulterer's* hare. *Shakefp.*

Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers* and fish-
mongers, are great occasions of plagues. *Hicory.*

POULTICE. *n. f.* [pulte, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft
mollifying application.

Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt
to exale. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If your little finger be fore, and you think a *poultice* made
of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done. *Sw.*

To POULTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice
or cataplasm.

POULTIVE. *n. f.* [A word used by Temple.] A poultice.

Poultives allayed pains, but drew down the humours,
making the passages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

POULTRY. *n. f.* [poulet, Fr. *pullit*, Lat.] Domestic fowls.

The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all
poultry. *L'Estrange.*

What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden.*

Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait
at table, without giving him a moriel. *Swift.*

POUNCE. *n. f.* [ponzone, Italian. *Skinner.*]

1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

As haggard hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl, about his able might,
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth spend
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Pa. Quern.*

The new-disembled eagle, now endu'd
With beak and *pounces* Hercules pursu'd.
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounce*. *Dryden.*

2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown
upon paper through a perforated box.

To POUNCE. *v. a.* [ponciare, Italian.]

1. To pierce; to perforate.

Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but
pounce and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken
forth, and make it into works. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To pour

POU

2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations.

It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing*
into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*

3. To seize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED. *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons.

From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounce*d. *Thomson's Spring.*

POUNCETBOX. *n. f.* [pounce and box.] A small box perforated.

He was perfum'd like a milliner,
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncebox*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

POUND. *n. f.* [pound, punb, Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.]

1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in
avordupois of sixteen ounces.

He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune
than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke
nothing but the voice of wisdom. *South's Sermons.*

A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples. *Wilkins.*

Great Hannibal within the balance lay,
And tell how many *pounds* his ashes weigh. *Dryden.*

2. The sum of twenty shillings.

That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke
of Tuscany, is not worth so little as an hundred thousand
pound. *Peachment of Antiquities.*

3. [From pinban, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclosure; a prison in
which beasts are inclosed.

I hurry,
Not thinking it is levee-day,
And find his honour in a *pound*,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miscel.*

To POUND. *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they
use the word *pan*.]

1. To beat; to grind with a peltle.

His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood,
And *pounded* teeth came rushing with his blood. *Dryden.*

Would'st thou not rather chafe a small renown
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,
To *pound* false weights and scanty measures break. *Dryden.*

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows the *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*

Shou'd their axle break, its overthrow
Would crush, and *pound* to dust the crowd below;
Nor friends their friends, nor fires their sons could know. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a microscope,
exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole ap-
peared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley.*

How under ground the rude Riphean race
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brakes product wild
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips.*

Lifted pestles brandish'd in the air,
Loud froaks with *pounding* spice the fabrick rend,
And aromatic clouds in spires ascend. *Garth.*

2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.

We'll break our walls,
Rather than they shall *pound* us up. *Shakefp.*

I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were
pounded by night. *Spectator, N° 243.*

POUNDAGE. *n. f.* [from *pound*.]

1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the
trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person
who procures him customers.

In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift.*

2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchan-
dizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarend.*

POUNDER. *n. f.* [from *pound*.]

1. The name of a heavy large pear.

Aldinous' orchard various apples bears,
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*

2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of
pounds: as, a ten pounder; a gun that carries a bullet of ten
pounds weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds*
a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty
pounder or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears.

None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to
marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A pestle.

POUPETON. *n. f.* [poupée, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

POUPETS. *n. f.* In cookery, a morsel of victuals made of veal
flakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To POUR. *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh
burio.]

1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or
receptacle.

If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of
the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exodus iv. 9.*

2. To sprinkle

POW

He said, *pour* out for the people, and there was no harm
in the pot. *2 Kings iv. 41.*

He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the
blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a
sweet smelling favour into the most high. *Ecclesi. i. 15.*

A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and
wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke x. 34.*

Your fury then boil'd upward to a fume;
But since this message came, you sink and fettle,
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to
send in a continued course.

Hee thee hither,
That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakefp.*

London doth *pour* out her citizens;
The mayor and all his brethren in best fort,
With the plebeians swarming. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

As thick as hail
Came post on post; and every one did bear
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; actu-
ated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications
and prayers. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

If we had groats or pence current by law, that wanted
one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that
our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money
upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom. *Locke.*

Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?

Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope.*

To POUR. *v. n.*

1. To stream; to flow.
2. To rush tumultuously.

If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short. *Gay.*

All his fleecy flock
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,
Not one or male or female stay'd behind.
A ghastly band of giants,
Pouring down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope.*

A gathering throng,
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

POURER. *n. f.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.

POUSSE. *n. f.* The old word for *pease*. *Spenser.*

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder heard groom and none other,
Which over the *pousse* hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

POUT. *n. f.*

1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.
2. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-
cock and *pout*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To POUT. *v. n.* [pouter, Fr.]

1. To look fullen by thrusting out the lips.

Like a misbehav'd and fullen wench,
Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakefp.*

He had not din'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We *pout* upon the mornings, are unapt
To give or to forgive. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good
of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouting*
at the government. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 8.*

The nurse remained *pouting*, nor would the touch a bit dur-
ing the whole dinner. *Aribothnot and Pope.*

2. To gape; to hang prominent.

The ends of the wound must come over one another, with
a compress to press the lips equally down, which would other-
wise become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wise-man.*

Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goats, with a hu-
man head, hooked nose and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

POWDER. *n. f.* [poudre, Fr.]

1. Dust; any body comminuted.

The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and
ground it to *powder*. *Ex. xxxii. 20.*

2. Gunpowder.

The seditious being furnished with artillery, *powder* and shot,
battered Bithopgate. *Hayward.*

As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors
could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of
powder and fortifications. *Addison.*

3. Sweet dust for the hair.

When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,
The *powder* doth forget the dust.
Our humbler province is to tend the fair,
To save the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

To POWDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound small.
2. To sprinkle